

In a real sense, we are analogous to, say, 1946. America had just beaten the Germans and the Japanese. The average American said let's forget about the world and put our feet up on the coffee table and enjoy our fruits of our labor here at home. All of a sudden, there was a large Communist monolith looking over our shoulder. Initially, we didn't know how to react, and we made mistakes along the way—McCarthyism and Vietnam—but eventually we triumphed over communism. I am not sure the war on terrorism will take us that long to triumph. It may be 20, 30 or 15 years, but it will not take 2 or 3 years.

We are going to have to be vigilant to the memory of those who were lost, to those who suffered. To rise to the greatness of this Nation, we are going to have to be vigilant and remember that no one has all the answers and we will make mistakes, but we will prevail provided we keep our resolve, which I believe we will. Yes, it has changed us. But Ernest Hemingway once wrote that the world breaks us in certain places and we grow back stronger over the breaks. Hopefully, that will happen here. I believe it is happening here. We are learning, we are adapting, and we will triumph.

So we say to those evil people halfway around the world, who did what they did on that day 2 years minus 1 day ago, you messed with the wrong city, you messed with the wrong country, and you will pay a price. We will not let you and your evil message prevail.

So it is 2 years now. In some ways, it seems like yesterday. In some ways, it seems like a lifetime. We will remember those who were lost. Our city will maintain and even achieve greater greatness, and our country will prevail over terrorism. God bless those families who still suffer. God bless our city and State, and God bless America.

I yield the floor.

#### GENERAL RAY DAVIS

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Madam President, I rise to pay tribute to the life of a great American hero and great Georgian. GEN Ray Davis passed away last week at the age of 88. Many will remember General Davis for his legacy of service, honor, and heroism. Most will remember General Davis as one of the most decorated marines in our Nation's history. I will remember him as a man of deep conviction who had a genuine concern for his family, community, and country, but mostly, I will remember him as my friend.

President Truman awarded General Davis the Medal of Honor, the highest honor a soldier can receive, after the Korean War for his extraordinary heroism during the 1st Marine Division's historic battle of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. His leadership there secured a mountain pass, enabling the escape of two marine regiments that had been trapped for 5 days. To reach

the regiments, then Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his men through the mountains in subzero temperatures through the night, battling vastly superior numbers, to eventually defeat the Chinese the next morning. The remaining epic 14-mile fighting march lasted 3 days.

I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the full text of General Davis's Medal of Honor citation.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### KOREAN WAR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT RAYMOND G. DAVIS

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps commanding officer, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein.). Place and date: Vicinity Hagaru-ri, Korea, 1 through 4 December 1950. Entered service at: Atlanta, Ga. Born: 13 January 1915, Fitzgerald, Ga. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Although keenly aware that the operation involved breaking through a surrounding enemy and advancing 8 miles along primitive icy trails in the bitter cold with every passage disputed by a savage and determined foe, Lt. Col. Davis boldly led his battalion into the attack in a daring attempt to relieve a beleaguered rifle company and to seize, hold, and defend a vital mountain pass controlling the only route available for 2 marine regiments in danger of being cut off by numerically superior hostile forces during their re-deployment to the port of Hungnam. When the battalion immediately encountered strong opposition from entrenched enemy forces commanding high ground in the path of the advance, he promptly spearheaded his unit in a fierce attack up the steep, ice-covered slopes in the face of withering fire and, personally leading the assault groups in a hand-to-hand encounter, drove the hostile troops from their positions, rested his men, and reconnoitered the area under enemy fire to determine the best route for continuing the mission. Always in the thick of the fighting Lt. Col. Davis led his battalion over 3 successive ridges in the deep snow in continuous attacks against the enemy and, constantly inspiring and encouraging his men throughout the night, brought his unit to a point within 1,500 yards of the surrounded rifle company by daybreak. Although knocked to the ground when a shell fragment struck his helmet and 2 bullets pierced his clothing, he arose and fought his way forward at the head of his men until he reached the isolated marines. On the following morning, he bravely led his battalion in securing the vital mountain pass from a strongly entrenched and numerically superior hostile force, carrying all his wounded with him, including 22 litter cases and numerous ambulatory patients. Despite repeated savage and heavy assaults by the enemy, he stubbornly held the vital terrain until the 2 regiments of the division had deployed through the pass and, on the morning of 4 December, led his battalion into Hagaru-ri intact. By his superb leadership, outstanding courage, and brilliant tactical ability, Lt. Col. Davis was directly instrumental in saving the beleaguered rifle company from complete annihilation and enabled the 2 marine regiments to escape possible destruction. His valiant devotion to duty and unyielding fighting spirit in the face of almost insurmountable odds enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. After the Korean War, General Davis went on to command the 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam. In 1972 he retired as a four-star general, having served his country for 33 years. During his service, General Davis earned a Purple Heart, a Bronze Star, two Legions of Merit, two Silver Stars, two Distinguished Service Medals, the Navy Cross for his service in the Palua Islands operation, as well as the Medal of Honor.

As an anecdote, our current chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator John Warner, told me the other day that when he was Secretary of the Navy, he was responsible for seeing to the promotion of General Davis to full general.

After his retirement he refused to fade from the scene and his tireless efforts on behalf of veterans nationwide led to the construction of the Korean War Memorial here in Washington, DC. General Davis made it a practice of keeping in touch with me with respect to issues regarding the Active Force as well as veterans on a regular basis.

I noticed in my faxes I received last week that on the day before he died, he sent me a letter with an op ed he had written regarding a particular issue our Senate Armed Services Committee is dealing with on this very day.

General Davis has been a constant source of encouragement and support to me over the years. I will miss him dearly. He is survived by his wife of 61 years, Willa Knox Davis, three children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

We who knew him have been blessed by his wisdom, humility, and, above all, his honor. Our thoughts and prayers will remain with his family as they remember and celebrate the extraordinary life of GEN Ray Davis.

#### MEDICARE

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I wish to talk about cancer as well as finalize details of this appropriations bill which includes more than \$5 billion for the Cancer Institute. I am reminded of a related issue that threatens cancer care in this country. I am extremely concerned with several provisions in the Medicare prescription drug coverage bill already passed by the Senate and the House.

As we know, when the Medicare Program was first enacted, much of the care provided to patients was delivered in the hospital inpatient setting. That was 1965 when Medicare was enacted.

Over the course of the next 37 years, as science and medicine has progressed, patient care has shifted dramatically to the physician's office. Perhaps nowhere has this shift been more prevalent than in cancer care. Today, over 80 percent of all care is delivered in physicians' offices, and that is cancer care. This is due in large part to the introduction of the new outpatient drugs which have significantly reduced the need for inpatient hospital care for cancer patients.